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THE JERUSALEM
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MAGAZINE

Friday, November 9, 1973

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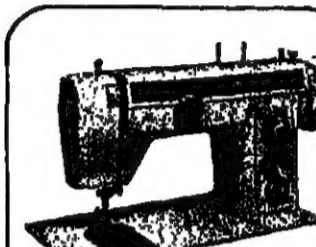
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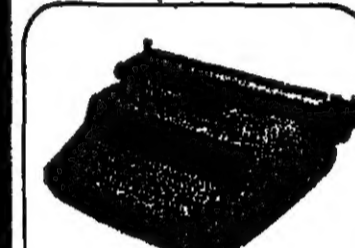
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Cover picture: Memorial flame kindled at a war cemetery. (David Rubinger)

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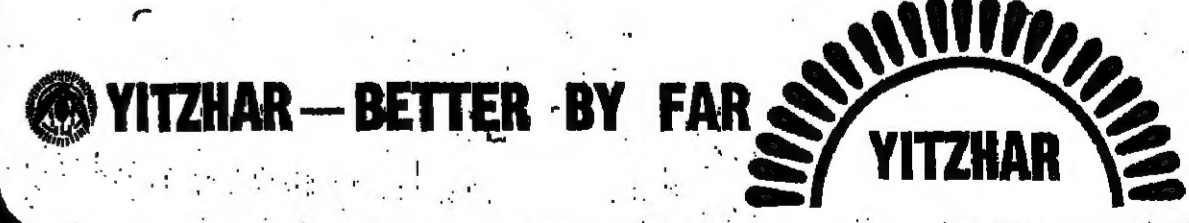
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MINI-METTERNICH IN CAIRO

Lea Ben Dor

ON WEDNESDAY morning a friend who is concerned with military strategy rang up. He works for a well-known and distinguished Jerusalem research institute, and he lectures to army groups. His views are often extreme and even extravagant, but this is the day of loud, fantastic politics. The views recorded here are his. I will call him X. "I read your advice to Kissinger for the Cairo meetings," X said, "that he should ask Sadat for the last line, the final border with Israel, and not the first one. You're right, but it doesn't go far enough. Let me tell you something about Kissinger."

My phone keeps going silent since I dropped it, so X came over to tell his story. He settled into a chair. "You have to understand first of all that Kissinger is a mini-Metternich."

(Clemens Lothar Wenzel, Prince von Metternich, powerful Austrian Chancellor born in 1773, built the victorious alliance against Napoleon, and dominated the Congress of Vienna held to settle European rivalries after Napoleon's defeat. He liked to claim he was "a physician of sick governments." He also admitted, "I have controlled Europe frequently, Austria, never.")

"Metternich is Kissinger's hero and this idea of 'control' his dream. It is known that Metternich was a terrible liar. He used lies as an instrument of policy. Women too. He got Napoleon married off to an Austrian princess in the hope of forcing him to maintain friendly relations. If you are sufficiently powerful you can tell lies without being challenged."

Was Kissinger telling us the truth about the promises on prisoners and the blockade of Bab el Mandeb that he brought back from Moscow?

"I don't know what they told him. I am telling you only what I know, not what I might speculate about. Kissinger wanted both sides in the Middle East weakened. Then he would walk in and straighten things out. He slipped save Sadat with a ceasefire when he was on the verge of defeat. That is not all. Early in the conflict Nixon had hoped the detente with Russia would serve the Russians to limit the arms they were sending to Egypt and Syria. When that failed, there was an assurance that we should get arms too. You remember what happened?"

The long delay. The Americans didn't want to use their own transport planes... "Now that was Kissinger's work. Losses in equipment had been very heavy and the replacements were crucial. Kissinger said that the objections came from U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Clements, but they didn't. The story was manufactured for the benefit of Israel Ambassador Simcha Dinitz. Kissinger 'conferred' with Dinitz several times to make sure he would stop American protesting loudly against the delay. I have an idea that Rabin was never taken in by Kissinger — that may account for the quite exceptional assemblage which he is held in many quarters in the U.S., apart from President Nixon himself. The



frantic scouting around for almost six days. Private carriers do not enter war areas with strategic cargoes."

Then, according to X, Nixon intervened, with the help of pressure by several Senators. Suddenly American planes were available. The whole thing was grotesque. If America was prepared to commit herself to the extent of supplying the arms, what difference could the transport planes make?

"What did Kissinger say? I don't know. There is a break in the relationship between him and Nixon. There is quite a possibility that Nixon may be forced to leave the White House, and Kissinger has sought a disengagement in the hope of being able to retain his own position with the next man. I think that unlikely. People are wary of him."

X then quoted a top U.S. Senator who says when he listens to Henry Kissinger he doesn't know whether he is more sinister or more ridiculous, whether he should laugh or be frightened. "Don't misunderstand me. Kissinger really believes he knows better, that it is given to him to 'cure sick governments.' He is a manipulator, with Metternich-style ambitions."

"He got an undefined cease-fire in Vietnam, and you know what happened there afterwards. The North moved as far as it suited them. Kissinger got the Nobel Peace Prize, and so did Le Duc Tho, the North Vietnam Politburo man. The North is just going on the rampage again, but as far as America and most of the world is

start on his visit to the Arab capitals, the stories began to appear about atomic weapons that might be sent to Egypt by the Soviets. This is exactly the kind of misinformation, red herring, whatever you want to call it, that a man of Kissinger's calibre might use, Metternich-style. You try to weaken the Israelis and when they still fight their way through, you try to frighten them."

X then referred to a dispatch from Erwin Frenkel on the front page of that day's Post, in which Frenkel quotes a pessimistic view taken by some U.S. officials: if Israel's forces west of the Canal were surrounded, it might threaten atomic action, and the Soviets would retaliate.

"Nonsense," he spat it out. "The Russians would not dare take any atomic weapon to Egypt. They don't trust the Egyptians. At the first suspicion that an atomic weapon was on their territory they could mobilize 5,000 commandos, overrun the Russians, take the A-bomb or whatever it is, and fire it into Tel Aviv. Could the Russians take that risk? And what for? To save Sadat, who is Israel's political enemy? It is Kissinger who wants to save Sadat, the man who threw out the Russians once. The Russians are really quite prepared to wait a while longer, to drop Sadat, and to clear the way for Ali Sabry, who is their man. In 1956 we swallowed an American piece of misinformation about Soviet pilots in Syrian planes who were about to bomb Tel Aviv. This was sedulously supported by the Russians, who hurried all their diplomats out of the city. You guess who saw to it that the atom bomb story be put out in Washington."

X laughed suddenly, and observed that we have a little line in misinformation too. "We sent Abba Eban to Rumania to frighten the Russians. The Rumanians decided they would show Moscow how independent they are, and we thought they would hint that all sorts of deals are in the making that the Russians don't even know about. Eban himself has not suggested there were any talks of negotiations. After all, he cannot have been sent just to paper over the fact that Golda did not choose to ask him to come to Washington with her. He is our red herring. There are all kinds of ways of dealing with an enemy. During World War II the Germans built a whole dummy airfield, all complete with plywood planes and hangars. And what did the British do? Send one single plane and drop a wooden bomb. Very economical and telling even if the Germans have no sense of humour. Eban was our wooden bomb."

X said he thought what Kissinger was really interested in was Europe. "The rulers of Europe have not caught onto it yet, but the Arabs have overreached themselves. Fear and hate of the Moslems has died down over the past 300 years, but now it has been brought back to life. One of the American papers—the 'New York Times' I think—wrote that Gaddafi said 'Europe is a natural extension of Africa and Arabia, and they ought to be converted to Islam.' That sort of talk will pass for a while, as long as there is no direct conflict, but it is quite a different matter when it is combined with sudden profiteering on oil, with a special slap to Holland and Denmark, in what is obviously quite arbitrary a manner."

"France is still getting top marks from the Arabs for having been the first to turn on Israel, but how long before they discover some tiny flaw in her policy?" "They are promising to retaliate against pro-Israel newspapers and radio stations. How long will people put up with constant threats? Marcel Dassault, the manufacturer of the Mirages first sold to Israel and now to Libya, and used by Egypt in this war, has begun to protest in the name of industry, and there is much support, a groundswell. The Arabs are raising long-dead spirits from the grave."

"There has been something like a revolt in the British parliament. The Shah of Iran, a moderate by comparison, has warned that the oil states want a share in the prosperity of the industrialized states that use their fuel. Israel is not the cause of this trend, but rather the last bulwark against a 'Solid Soviet-Arab Middle East. De Gaulle scornfully called the European leaders 'a bunch of tradesmen,' and tradesmen have always been very vulnerable to robbers."

What about Germany in this crisis? "Brandt tried his best, but he has to work with Nato and with France. It was no time, no sense to stand on our rights... we could have painted over our maps of our ships and saved a crisis. The French are betraying Europe by building up a separate Arab policy to aggrandize themselves and to fix the U.S. and Moscow."

concerned the fighting has stopped and they can forget about it."

Why did Kissinger go out of his way several times to repeat that he had checked with Israeli intelligence sources just before the war and had been assured there was no immediate threat? "I don't know. But if I were to speculate I might say that he wanted to make sure of an alibi. Whatever happened, then or later, he wanted to tell the world that he had been most concerned for Israeli security."

"The delaying tactics over the arms lift had been stopped by Nixon, but there was still the argument over the so-called cease-fire line of October 22, when there were no real lines anywhere, and over prisoners. I am profoundly sorry for the families whose soldiers are missing and for the men themselves. It is the worst of all fates. But it was a dangerous mistake to hand over a means of blackmail like this to the Arabs. If they fire Frog rockets into Kiryat Shmona we can retaliate by dropping bombs on Damascus — and stop the Frogs — but they know we will not retaliate against their prisoners, even if they are. It is a weak point, and they will exploit it."

(We had not yet seen the reports in that day's afternoon papers of the numbers of Israeli prisoners of war believed to have been murdered in Syria. It was also some hours before Kissinger met Sadat in Cairo, won his friendship in three hours, and re-established diplomatic relations between Egypt and the U.S.)

"When Kissinger was about to

What is your proof? "They have been accused of it, and never denied it. But they did us a favour. Who wants to have relations with Idi Amin? If it had been up to our Foreign Ministry, we would still have to smile politely at African leaders who are killing off their intellectual elite, or who personally beat prisoners to death. Both African and Indian writers have protested that some of the African leaders 'make Portugal and South Africa look good'. They are weak, embarrassing allies. We should have broken with them when they disavowed us at various African conferences. The army may have been unwilling to recognize the Egyptian threat, but that is nothing to the extent to which the Foreign Ministry was unwilling to accept unfavourable reports from Africa. It's all there in the files. We failed to look reality in the face, and this gave them the opportunity of breaking relations with us while we were fighting a war and in need of support."

What will happen? Yihye tov. It will all work out."

LIFE WITHOUT A LIMB

LEA LEVAVI visits a hospital with three veterans who are helping disabled soldiers to face the future.

IF A DOCTOR or nurse tries to persuade a disabled veteran that he will be able to live a normal life despite the loss of a limb or some other permanent disability the patient may find it hard to believe. But if he is visited by a disabled veteran who has learned to live with a similar handicap — and who can talk to him about both the trials and the triumphs that lie ahead — the idea of a "reasonably happy ending" does not sound so much like a fairy tale.

Since the beginning of the war, members of the Israel War of Independence and Zahal Disabled Veterans Organization have been visiting hospitals, trying to encourage those wounded soldiers who will be permanently disabled and who are already physically able to receive visitors.

At first, the organization's members visited in groups representing as many different handicaps as possible. Today, however, each visitor is more or less on his own, establishing contacts with patients whose disabilities are the same as, or similar to, his own.

I visited Bellinson Hospital with three members of the organization's six-man team there: David Bar-El, a 48-year-old sociologist who lost a leg in the Six Day War; Yedidia Berry, a 42-year-old lawyer who was seriously wounded in the War of Independence and "according to all medical logic shouldn't be alive"; and Yoram Knol, who lost a leg in a skirmish in 1970.

All three emphasized that their visits were only a small part of the care given to the wounded soldiers. The nurses, after all, work 12-hour shifts and do not look at the clock. From their own experience, and from what the soldiers tell them, the three men can testify that the nurses "give not only all they can but even more than that. Doctors, psychologists and psychiatrists volunteer, army personnel and many others all are more than eager to help."

"We think we can perform a particular service," David said. "After all, we can't serve in the army any more. This is our contribution. If I can walk into one of those rooms and let the fellows see that I can walk upright, I think that helps them a lot. But I also don't try to hide the problems. If I tell them 'everything will be all right,' I have to be honest and explain that it will be all right in a different way from before. I can't run in the rain, for instance."

"And when I can go over to a soldier's bed and tell him the story about how I'm not supposed to be alive," said Yedidia, "that gives him confidence that he'll pull through, too."

MANY OF THE PATIENTS seemed almost too confident. "I lost both legs but I know I'm going to go on living just like before as soon as I get my protheses."

"But did you remember to order a supply of patience?" one member of the visiting team chided.

"Hey, something really great happened to me today," the patient continued. "I think you're one guy who will understand what I mean. Until now, I've been screaming like hell down in physiotherapy, the pain was so terrible. I wouldn't let the ther-



Facing the future together. (Below) The tender touch that bodes well.



apist stop, though, and today I did all the exercises by myself, without screaming. That's a little thing, I suppose, but I'm really proud."

The head nurse, Freda, told me before I went into the wards that she thinks the patients want to be treated like little children and should be allowed to enjoy such treatment at the beginning, without too much emphasis on future rehabilitation plans. The patient's story about his physiotherapy gave me an opportunity to put the question to some of his companions.

"Sometimes we like to be pampered and sometimes we like to be he-man heroes," one of them answered. "But the day is so long that we have enough time for both."

My escorts had a different theory. The wounded men go through stages, they explained, and we also have to remember that they are individuals, and like all individuals, they react differently to a given situation.

Dr. Durst, a clinical psychologist on the hospital staff who is working with the handicapped for the first time, added that some of those who now seem so self-confident will eventually become seriously depressed.

"There is one tennis player who lost his right hand and yet he spent the first week in apparently good spirits, always laughing. Today when I went to visit him, he was suddenly depressed. I knew that he was now prepared for a serious talk with me."

"Even when the patient accepts his situation, intellectually," commented Yedidia, "he still hasn't accepted it emotionally. There's a tendency to want to close our eyes to the truth; but when it finally hits us, that's when the depression sets in."

"Some of the patients don't want to see a psychologist or psychiatrist and claim they don't need the help," said David. "But I can tell you that the psychologist who came to see me when I was wounded really did a lot for me. He even helped me break the news to my wife."

IN ONE OF THE ROOMS we went into, a patient lay crying and did not respond to any of David's efforts to talk to him. "This is one of the cases where we don't know how to help," David told me later. "And that hurts us."

In the same room, a soldier who had lost a hand called David said, "Do you think I'll be able to drive?"

"Sure. You'll have to have special equipment in the car, that's all. On Yom Kippur, when the reserves were called up, members of our organization volunteered to take them in our cars. The guy in the car next to mine had only one hand."

This is another service the disabled visitors provide: telling the patients and their families about services available to them. For instance, not all visiting relatives know that the army will pay their travel expenses to and from the hospital, or about the long-term help that is provided. The Disabled Veterans visitors can provide information about the various kinds of help the Rehabilitation Department offers — from a monthly pension to assistance with housing (in certain cases), help in continuing education or special vocational training, and so on.

The questions which the patients ask these visitors can be boiled down to one anxious query: "What will happen to me in the future?" Some ask about work; others about substitutes for sports they used to enjoy.

"We have a basketball team, a swimming team and lots of other activities," David told one former basketball enthusiast. "Let's see which team you get on."

"I was an electrician," one double amputee said, "and I think I could continue to work as an electrician, with some limitations. I don't know if I could climb poles — but I see these guys climbing stairs on protheses, so why couldn't I climb a ladder?"

ONE PROBLEM with which hospital staff, the visiting teams and the wounded themselves must all grapple is the thin line between the helpful concern of loving relatives and the possibility that the patients, who need treatment and rest, will be "stiffed" by the seemingly endless stream of well-meaning visitors — relatives, friends or just volunteers.

"It's hard for a nurse to be a policeman and to chase visitors out of the rooms," Freda, the head nurse, sighed. "They all mean well, after all."

"But you can't change a patient's dressings with an audience looking on," David said, "and a patient who wants a bedpan is ashamed to ask for one when there are visitors in the room."

David, Yedidia and Yoram all think that most families, and society in general, accept disabled veterans very well.

"And when these boys see how well-adjusted and well-integrated into society we seem to be, it gives them confidence. After all, they aren't going to be exclusive hurts us."

Some of the patients praised the work of my three disabled escorts; this embarrassed them, and they kept insisting that I should not over-estimate their small contribution to the rehabilitation process.

MAKING WAR ON CIVILIANS

THE DISTINCTION between soldiers and civilians and the regard for civilian lives in warfare is by no means a tradition even in the West. The bombing of Guernica, of Warsaw, of Coventry, are still fresh in the memory of the older generation. But the distinction exists. When it is broken, it shocks our sense of humanity.

In our part of the world, the distinction is unknown. El Adu, the enemy, the Arab radio stations' most common synonym for Israel, means both soldiers in uniform and civilians. It includes men, women and children. The belief that the terrorists were the first to flout the distinction is unfounded. The settlements of the Jordan and Belsan Valleys were the targets for indiscriminate shooting by Syrian and Jordanian regulars, long before the terrorists were heard of.

The Syrians have not changed in this regard. They started the Yom Kippur War with "a bombardment the like of which we have never lived through before," as one of the settlers at Ramat Magshimim put it. Since it was founded in July, 1968, this moshav, in the southern Golan, three kilometres from the Syrian lines, has endured many shelling from the guns there. "We have a permanent subscription to them. They are still emplaced there, to this day."

In the southern Golan, the Syrian army was not pushed back last month, as it was in the north and centre. That none of the settlers died in the shelling is due to their strong shelters, and to sheer luck.

The Druse in the northern Golan were not so lucky. In three raids on Majdal Shams, Bukata, Mas'ada and Ein Kinyva — on October 6, 7 and 23 — 13 men, women and children were killed and 24 wounded, some of them badly. The final raid, after the cease-fire was supposed to be in operation, was the worst and caused the greatest number of injuries.

Legally and politically, the Druse are Syrian subjects, and they believe that the motive for the raids was revenge for what the rebels in Damascus regard as their cooperation with Israel. If there was any uncertainty before about the loyalty of the bulk of the Golan Druse to Israel, the deliberate Syrian bombings have certainly removed it: the former overlords can now be assured of their collective hatred.

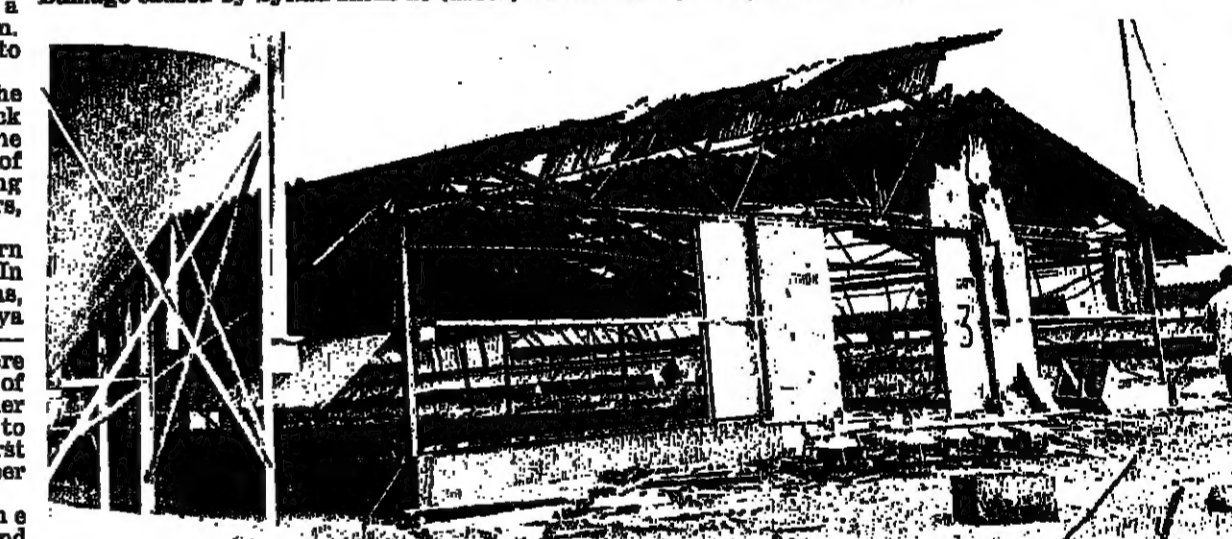
It was in awareness of standard Syrian practice that, on the evening of October 6, the General Staff ordered the evacuation of the entire civilian Jewish population of Golan.

AT RAMAT MAGSHIMIM, a religious moshav, the 26-year-old secretary-manager, Uri Meir, was conducting the Yom Kippur morning service in the underground synagogue when the order for the evacuation of the women and children arrived.

"An army doctor delivered the news: that a bus would turn up at 12 noon to take our 30 women and 40 children back to safety. The bus only arrived at 1.40, and while they were getting aboard the Syrian guns and mortars opened up from 3,000 metres. The women and children got off the bus again as fast as they could, and we all scattered into the nearest shelters. It was the heaviest shelling



Damage caused by Syrian shells at (above) El Rom and (below) Ramat Magshimim. (Oskar Tauber)



Ya'acov Ardon

determination when he talks about the order to evacuate the settlement.

"We took it hard. It was agony. It must not happen again, ever."

Moshe Gur'el, a founder member of Ramat Magshimim, shows us the depressing sights of war damage.

The torn sheds of the poultry farm, its automatic control devices twisted, the floor strewn with feathers. The Syrian tanks overrun the stockade and 650 cows scattered. Eighty per cent of them were rounded up. Of 29 bulls, 27 were recovered. Of 12 horses, only one survived. A tank battle wrought havoc in the 200-dunam apple orchard; all the trees will have to be replanted. The farm machinery suffered little damage, and private homes and property were untouched; the Syrians did not have enough jeeps to plunder.

also wrecked, but of its 7,500 turkeys only 400 perished. The 250-head cattle herd scattered, but most were found again. (All the cattle on the Golan are branded and easily identifiable.) One of the seed-potato fields, some two km. from the kibbutz, was the scene of a tank battle; the sloping tract of land is dotted with the remnants of something like 180 Syrian tanks and other armoured vehicles.

"A census this week put the 'tank harvest' in the whole Golan at 1,000 of all types. Some of the Russian-made tanks still wear the coat of brown paint given them in the Soviet Union. The tanks in good order have already been removed, but the wrecked armour is now hampering harvesting or winter sowing, and the farmers are anxious to see them go.

Soon after they were allowed to return to their homes and fields on the first Wednesday of the War, the leaders of the 17 Golan settlements met to take stock of the situation and the lessons they had learned. As Uri Meir puts it:

"Our children ask: Why didn't you stay and fight against the Syrians? We don't want to be

dispersed, as we are now, among different army units on all the fronts, including the Canal. We want to be part of the defence establishment up here. The army commanders are listening sympathetically to this proposal. Admittedly, it will be something of a problem. In one settlement four-fifths of the men are officers in various units. But it can be solved. We want to become a kind of home guard."

Another plea of the Golan pioneers is to double the population within a year, instead of several years, in the existing settlements, in those on the planning board, and in an urban centre which it is already decided to be established somewhere in the central Golan where the soil is unsuitable for cultivation.

"We're ready to take in young people who want to spend their life up here with us, people with or without children," says Yehuda Adler, the 22-year-old manager of El Rom. "We don't want volunteers who come and go."

The settlers are hopeful. The World Zionist Organization has instructed its Settlement Division to present a plan right away, whose execution it would finance.

"It isn't a question of money," Mr. Pinhas Sapir assured them at a meeting last week. The settlers say the population of the urban centre would run into several thousand and could make a living on industry, including cement, meat processing and other plants, on services on tourism, on the model of the development towns like Arad or Carmiel. They sound earnest and urgent.

"We appeal to the Government, the settlement authorities, the building contractors and the suppliers of materials and services: Give us priority to turn this area into a bulwark which we settlers shall man, arm and defend with our bodies, so that a Yom Kippur invasion will not happen again on any day of the year. Let us farmer-plant the Golan so that Galilee and the Upper Jordan valley will be safe for us and our children after us. And make haste."

MEANWHILE, they have gone back with vigour and hope to repairing the damage. In the four settlements that bore the brunt of the Syrian assault, Ramat Magshimim, El Rom, Ein Zivan and Merom Hagolan, the total damage is estimated at between ILAm. and ILIm. They are back at work. The enemy dead have been buried with due respect. The armoured corps are clearing away the vehicle casualties; the Sappers are checking every field for unexploded shells and mines. (In Ramat Magshimim, the trained dog of one of the settlers opened every door to try for booby traps; none was found.) The Housing Ministry, or contractors on its behalf, the Electric Corporation are repairing houses, windows, telephones, water and electric power distribution systems.

The Golan population is mostly in its twenties. Even their grandfathers in Nahalal, Daganah or Yesod Hama'ala could not have wished for a more enthusiastic determined or enterprising latter-day generation of pioneers. They deserve the tools they seek to do a job on behalf of the entire country.

PROSPECTS FOR SADAT



Professor SHIMON SHAMIR, who heads Tel Aviv University's Shiloah Centre for Middle Eastern and African Studies, became a household figure in Israeli homes as a television commentator on Arab attitudes and positions during the recent war. Earlier this week he was interviewed by The Post's SRAVA SHAPIRO on the causes and consequences of Egypt's resort to war.

SADAT'S DECISION to launch a surprise attack against Israel was based on the assumption that, whether they want to or not, the Soviets would back to the hilt a renewed Arab military adventure. When he put them to the test, the Russians behaved exactly as he had anticipated, to the extent of master-minding the military operations and having troops ready to help the Egyptians out.

In expressing this view, Prof. Shamir makes it clear that he is to be counted among those who are sceptical about the theory of a Soviet "grand design." Rather, he believes, it was Sadat who forced the Soviets' hand by choosing to fight a war which he needed for Egypt as well as for himself. And when he ordered the Soviet troops and advisers out of Egypt in 1972, it was a genuine clash between the Egyptians' desire to have full political manoeuvrability and the Soviets' wish to have their fingers on the war buttons.

Sadat's strategy was completely different from the Nasserite conception, although Sadat likes to be regarded as Nasser's direct follower. Nasser, in his war of attrition, believed that he could wear Israel down by constant hammering in a limited area and impose a settlement which would not differ too much from that of 1957. In addition to military attrition by the regular armies and the fedayeen, he counted on four other factors.

He believed that he would be able to commit the Soviet Union to significant active support in the field; to force the United States into an "even-handed" policy; to activate the United Nations as an effective instrument of coercion; and to organize the whole Arab world into a formidable military force led, naturally, by Egypt.

NASSER LIVED LONG enough to

realize that he had failed in all his aims: Israel could live on in spite of the limited war on the frontiers; the Soviets were agreeable to increased involvement only on condition that they were given more control; America did not reduce its support of Israel; and the Arab united front failed to mobilize, a fact that was demonstrated by the collapse of the Eastern Command.

Sadat's concept was basically different. He calculated that the resumption of a total war would break the political deadlock into which he and his Egypt had manoeuvred themselves. He hoped that a partial success, such as crossing the Canal and pushing 30 km. into Sinai could be consolidated by big power intervention and from that position he would be able to launch a diplomatic offensive which would bring about, within a short time, an Israeli withdrawal to the pre-June 1967 lines. Hence his solemn commitment in his public speech in the second week of the war not to agree to any cease-fire lines other than those of June 4, 1967.

FOR THE FIRST TIME since 1948 the Egyptian soldier could be imbued with a real sense of purpose, says Prof. Shamir. "Sinai" was a symbol, the "Canal" a physical landmark in Egypt's life. In the earlier wars, the Egyptian did not really care much. But after 1967 the Egyptian soldier could be worked up to regard the return of Sinai as a measure for the defence of his homeland. It was not by chance that the beginning of the war was heralded by broadcasting the old Egyptian patriotic song, "Biladi, biladi" (My motherland, my motherland).

The second principal theme which dominated Egyptian broad-casts to the troops was Islam. The

war took place in the month of Ramadan and many historical and religious motives connected with that holy month were used to imbue the soldiers with a spirit of Jihad. Indeed, Israeli and other research has demonstrated that these two values, Egyptianism and Islam, are the closest to the Egyptian heart.

Thus, the Egyptians had stronger motivation than in the past. In addition, they had the weapons in quantities they had never dreamed of before; and the training the soldiers received was more thorough than they had ever had. There was also the desire to wipe out the humiliation of the 1967 defeat. The admission of the Israeli soldier that the Egyptian fights better than before is fully understandable.

Prof. Shamir says: a trauma generates energy just as euphoria dispels it. He has no illusions, however, about what an Egyptian success would have led to. He has the word of Mohammed Hassanin Heykal, Cairo's most eloquent spokesman, that once the Arabs manage to impose a solution to the 1967 problems by force, there will be nothing to prevent them from imposing their solution on the 1948 problem. It is obvious to the professor that had the Egyptian army managed to reach the international frontier with Israel, it would not have stopped there.

It is of only academic interest at present to speculate on what might have been done in the past to dissuade Sadat from trying the military option.

THERE WERE TWO SCHOOLS in Israel thinking about the Arabs after 1967. The prevailing school of thought had tended to view the problem mainly in psychological terms. Since Arab hatred was in-

ferable, it maintained, all that Israel could do was to create unilaterally new realities wherever possible, and mainly in the administered territories.

The other school attempted to see the Arab world as a complex of dynamic forces which gives some scope for Israeli political and diplomatic initiatives. However, the fact, which was always un-

animously recognized in Israel, that both the Nasser-Sadat and the Ba'ath leaderships represented the intransigent hawkish attitude, make it impossible to establish that an Israeli peace initiative would have achieved any concrete results beyond improving the image of Israel. It is highly significant that the Arab governments refused to recognize that any attempt at settlement must come at the negotiating table. "On this Israel cannot budge," Prof. Shamir says.

For Sadat, the war is far from being over. The Israeli troops between Suez and Ismailiya cannot be made to disappear simply by threats or propaganda. From his thin strip of sand on the east side of the Canal, he cannot hope to command enough pressure for the kind of political solution he wants. Arab honour, the spring which set off the October war, would not be avenged in this fashion. Moreover, Sadat is under mounting pressure from other partners whose help he sought precisely in the name of Arab honour.

Libya's Gaddafi is a particularly troublesome ally, for he puts Arab honour above all other considerations. Gaddafi never concealed his displeasure at Sadat's going to war without waiting for the total mobilization of all Arab resources, military as well as economic. But since the war has happened, Gaddafi would accept nothing less than a clear victory. It should also be remembered that Sadat is

obviously fighting for his life in Egypt, too. At present, the Egyptian people still have little idea of their army's position.

AS FOR THE FUTURE, Prof. Shamir, as a scholar, prefers to leave prophecy to others. However, he believes that study can make a contribution to assessing trends of development. He takes pride in pointing out that as far back as the end of 1971, at a conference held in Tel Aviv University by the Shiloah Centre, one of the participants declared:

"It would be very difficult for the Soviet Union to stand by while the Arab states are defeated again. It is extremely unlikely that the Soviet Union is interested in the resumption of hostilities. But she is in this respect in the same position in which the U.S. has found herself time and again vis-a-vis dependent and weak clients: it is the client who can force the hand of the powerful protector. If an Arab leader gives the order to attack tomorrow, he may force the Soviet Union's hand regardless of what the Kremlin may think of this particular action."

The limits within which the Soviet Union is willing to operate in this complicated and dangerous context are determined by the counteraction she can expect. If the U.S.S.R. anticipates a weak or non-existent counteraction, she will go as far as she deems necessary to protect and promote her interests. On the other hand, if she foresees a counteraction which entails enormous risks for herself, she will do everything in her power to limit her involvement in a new military confrontation in the Middle East.

This analysis, says Prof. Shamir, not only illustrates the origins and course of the October war, but also points to the determinants of future developments.

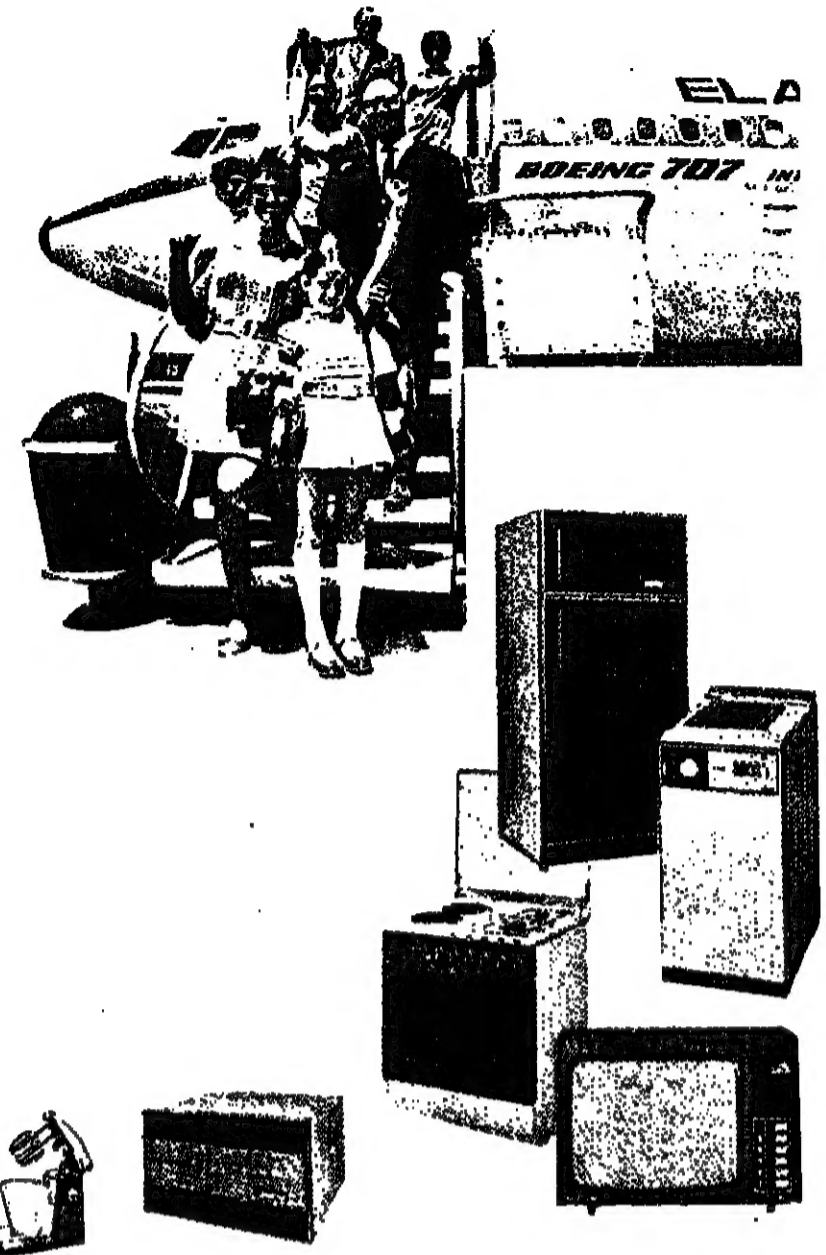
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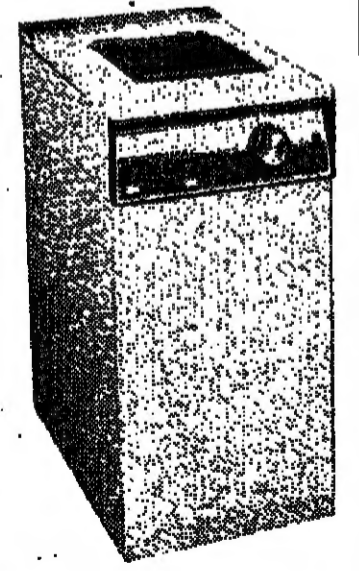
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THE FIRST HEROES



Israel is now honouring the memory of the valiant men who have given their lives in the Yom Kippur War, 1,854 in all. Here are two stories of soldiers who lived to tell of peril and bravery during the worst stage of the war — the early battles to stem the enemy tide. Both first appeared in "Bamahane," the IDF weekly.



(Above) "I fired a round and saw a turret ripped off an enemy tank." (Below) "The reinforcements was here."



(IDF/Rubinger) (Above) An observation plane circles over an Israeli column on the Canal front. (Below) The enemy: Egyptian infantry in motion against tanks.

SEREN SHMULIK'S tank unit was actually the first to engage the Syrians at 1815 hours, Saturday, Yom Kippur. Shmulk's force had been alerted not long before and was on its way to reinforce a strongpoint facing the main axis on the northern front. The Syrians had already crossed the old cease-fire line.

"I ordered my men to let them come in close. Then, when they were within very short range, we opened up simultaneously. All our first shells found their mark. I fired a round and saw a turret ripped off an enemy tank." Within a short time, Shmulk's force had destroyed the leading 15 tanks of the Syrian armoured column.

"They blocked the way for the remainder — close spaced and stretching out for perhaps four kilometres behind them."

"But then there were another six Syrian T-type tanks, only 200 metres away."

"They were the smart ones. Realizing that things weren't going their way, they ducked behind, almost grazed a U.N. observation post, and came at us from the other side. We touched them off, one after the other, and left them blazing. I thought we'd stopped them for good this time. But no, there was a third column heading towards us from the south, some 500 metres away."

"I can't remember how often I screamed 'bullseye,' but I do remember realizing that we were running out of ammunition. I had only two rounds left when I saw our reinforcements coming up. It was getting dark by then — around a quarter to six — and we had been in battle for almost four solid hours."

"I wanted to show our reinforcements where the enemy was. So I looked around, and found an armoured troop-carrier. We hit it with our last round but one."

"I got an immediate response from the commander of the advancing unit. 'Lovely,' he said, 'I can see them now. Everything will be fine.' The reinforcements went into action and we could at long last afford to relax a bit."

Shmulk clambered down from his turret for a closer inspection of this "cemetery of Syrian armour," as he called it. A few seconds later, "a shell whistled close by, and exploded on the cupola of my tank. A shower of fragments rained all around me. Eight slivers got me in the throat. Before I could gather my wits, one of our tanks opened fire, destroying the Syrian tank that had fired the shell."

Shmulk had a special word of praise for his gunner, Sergeant Yitzhak from Kiryat Shmona.

"He's the best goddam gunner in the battalion. He emptied our ammunition store, but every shell found its mark. All told, I think my tank alone destroyed over 30 enemy targets."

Bushed together for the night, Shmulk's unit heard the ominous clank of the enemy's tanks all through the hours of darkness. They knew they were being surrounded and cut off from the rear and that they would have to fight their way out at daylight. They were refuelled, and took on new ammunition supplies.

"When dawn came, I was awestruck by the sight of so many enemy tanks — more than I had ever seen at one time before, dotting the plains all around us. We fired and hit and fired time and again. I remember beginning to experience real fear — hitting them, and the way they remained static, refusing to turn tail. It was then that I looked up and said: 'Where the hell is our damn Air Force!'"

As if in answer to Shmulk's imprecation, four Phantoms dived out of the skies, and added the finishing touch to what the tanks had begun.

EYAL'S STORY comes from the Canal. It also started on the first night of the war, while Egyptian fire was still concentrating on the Israeli outposts lining the east bank of the Canal. Eyal, a 20-year-old tank commander from Ramat Hasharon, was ordered forward with the force desperately trying to stem the Egyptian advance on the east side of the Canal in the Kantara area. His tank was hit, along with two others, and unable to move.

"It seemed that our tracks were gone. But the fire system functioned. So we continued fighting as we were, stationary."

"At daybreak, we realized that we were only 50 metres away from one of our strongpoints. One of the crew ran out to investigate and found the post still occupied. The commander of the outpost ordered us back to our tanks and told us to keep on shooting to help him defend the position. But when all three of our tanks were hit, we were forced to abandon them, and joined the garrison of the strongpoint."

"They were real fighters, those boys. Some of them ran out to our abandoned tanks to retrieve all the ammunition still left there, since



we were running short. It was then that we saw a fourth tank of ours, standing some distance away. Even as we looked we could see two tracked troop-carriers approaching it. At first we thought they were ours, come to evacuate us. But the tank crew didn't make the same mistake and properly identified them for what they really were — Egyptian troop-carriers, each with about 20 soldiers aboard. They finished them off with two quick shots.

"At 11 o'clock on Sunday night, we were ordered to abandon the strongpoint and to move out towards the marshes, where we would be picked up. The enemy evidently sensed that we were without cover and opened random fire, spraying the entire area. It soon became clear to us — we were 42 strong — that we had not received clear instructions on the direction we were supposed to take."

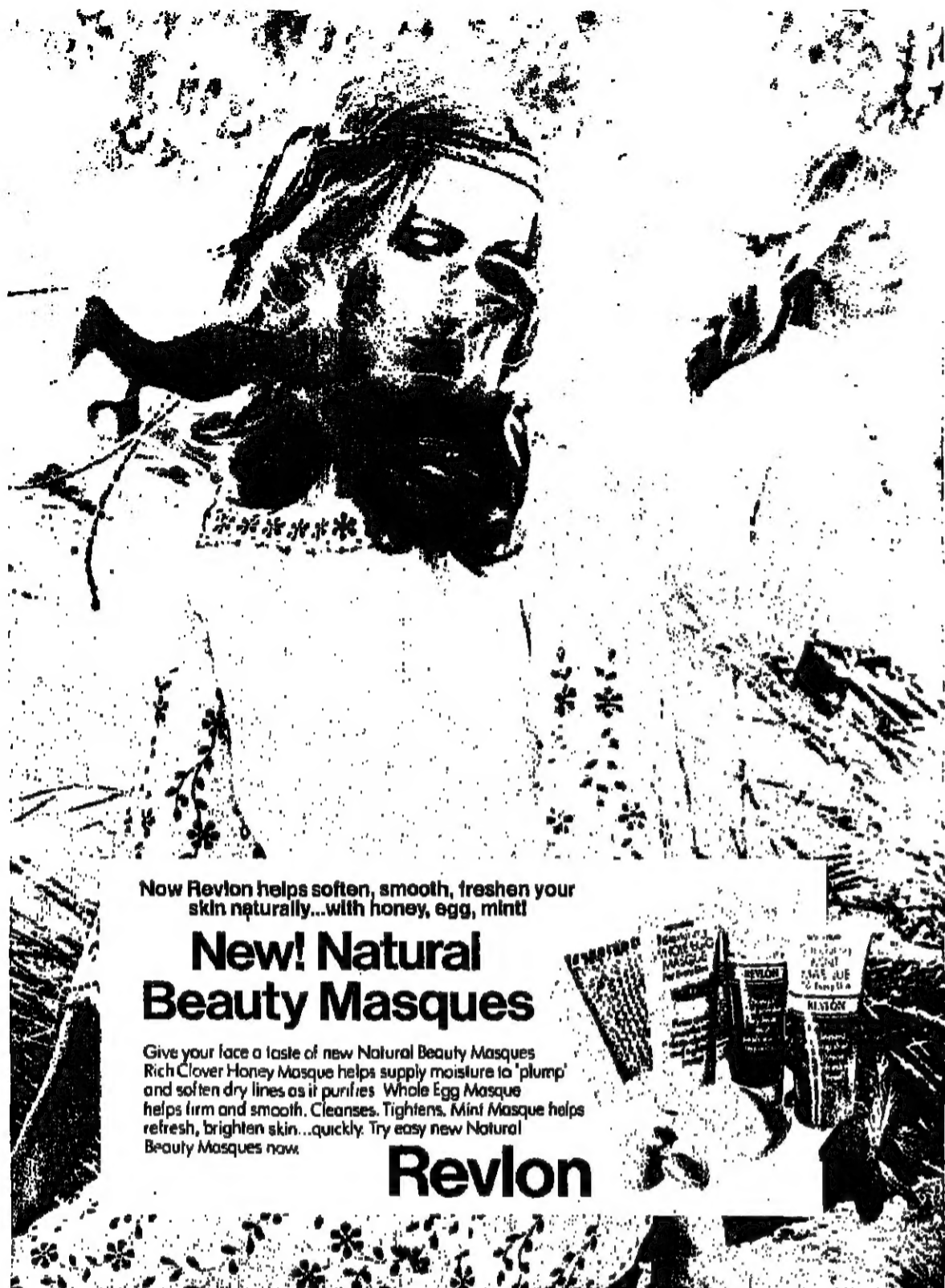
"The entire southern side of Kantara was surrounded by enemy artillery batteries. We were ambushed and fire was opened on us. We retreated to Kantara. We hid in one of the abandoned houses. After consulting among ourselves, we decided to strike out in a northerly direction. We moved out again — and again we were ambushed, and fire was opened at a distance of only 30-40 metres."

"We took cover, and I was certain that this was the end. A dog, which had befriended us and stayed with us in the strongpoint, was close to my heels. He was hit, and fell down across my legs and began writhing. We again retreated to Kantara. Suddenly, we heard a truck coming — it was full of Egyptian troops."

"Finally, we hid in the cemetery in Kantara and tried to think what to do. The commander of the strongpoint, who was inhumanly calm and collected, found a path leading to the marshes. We followed the path, and despite the fact that we passed only a short distance from Egyptian tanks and artillery batteries, we remained undetected."

"By daybreak, we were in the middle of the marshes. We hid in the bushes during the day and as night fell, we heard tanks approaching. They were our tanks. But how could we identify ourselves before they opened fire on us? One of the boys, a *yeshiva booker*, had an idea — he took out his *tefillin* and ran towards the tanks, waving it. The tanks did not open fire. Our men recognized the *tefillin*: it saved us from certain death."

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IT OCCURS TO ME Hadassah Bat Haim

War drive



WAR OR NO WAR the country's transport is insufficient for the number of people who want to get from one place to another, and that seems to be practically everybody. The office for volunteers snatches at every offer of rides for soldiers. Our small car is a poor replacement for a bus, so we have no fear of arousing the opposition of Eggged, but we are assured that even three soldiers relieved from standing on the roads, wasting their precious home leave or risking a late arrival at their units, are worth making an effort for and this will be a contribution much appreciated.

Grateful for my means of quietening our conscience, we shuttle backwards and forwards between here and the north of the country, pausing only to note with amazement the large number of empty cars roaring past and ignoring the outstretched hands of their defenders. If I had any illusions about getting first-hand impressions of any engagements from the actual combatants, they are soon shattered. Most of the soldiers settle back in their seats and drop off to sleep immediately. To some of those who stay awake I venture an occasional inquiry about how things are going. Naturally, I do not expect explicit details about

positions or negotiations. The boys are very security-minded and hesitate to mention even facts that have been broadcast in the news, though a little logical thought and a good look at me should reassure the most cautious of commentators. The longest analysis I get of the situation is that the food is abundant but rendered inedible by army cooking. This complaint echoes familiarly through my memory, with sharp recollections of watery boiled potatoes, stewed tea and cold, greasy, fried eggs. I can readily believe that the catering has not improved in these last 30 years.

QUITE A NUMBER of the lads give me respectful advice about how to get the biggest mileage from the car, what to do if the engine overheats and why it is essential to carry a spare fan-belt. Clearly, they would very much rather take over the wheel themselves. Politely, they refrain from remarking that other cars speed past, leaving us chuffing patiently in the rear. It is the fortune of war that they were picked up by a grandma with conservative driving habits. Looked at formally there is a lot lacking in their appearance. Very few conform to the spick and span image of more conventional armies. If their uniforms are complete, their feet may be shod in slippers or sandals. If they are wearing their boots their shirts are hanging loose, and the trousers of all of them seem to have been designed for someone else. Caps are apparently not issued any more; and though they have all been provided with regulation rucksacks, these are rarely seen. They carry suitcases, airline bags, plastic carriers, shopping baskets and briefcases, bulging with batteries, home-made cakes, exam papers and clean socks. It is comforting to know, contrary to what my sergeant used to tell us, that a sloppy soldier can be a very efficient one indeed. Hopefully, traffic will become normal soon. Extra vehicles to battle areas will no longer be needed and I can return to my regular route, to the supermarket and back home.

TORA AND FLORA/L. I. Rabinowitz

The tamarisk tree

Portion of the Week, Gen. 18, 1-22:14

Few of these articles have produced a more extensive correspondence than that on the *oseli* which Abraham planted in Beersheba (21:93). The three best known interpretations are that which renders the word "a grove," that which homiletically sees in it the initials of the Hebrew words for "food, drink and escort," in reference to Abraham's superb hospitality, and that which sees in it the name of a tree, the tamarisk.

brought to my memory some interesting details which tend to fortify the opinion of your other reader, Mr. E. Lwin, who so strongly maintains that the *oseli* is the tamarisk. I visit Timna from time to time as a consulting engineer for their copper extraction, which work was based mainly on the findings of Dr. Nelson Glusko, who was the first to investigate the engineering activities of the Jewish kings, starting from Solomon. "I saw the remainders of old furnaces, arranged with the utmost skill...so that the draught would be as strong as possible, and give the maximum heat for smelting the ores. "When I asked whence they took the necessary carbon, or wood to make the carbon, I was told that many remains of old tamarisks (which they call *oseli*) were found in the vicinity, and it is obvious that they were used as carboniferous material. The tamarisk, as you certainly know, is one of the few trees which are relatively insensitive to some salt in the soil, and for this reason they thrive well in this semi-desert area."

DOLLS, DOLLS, DOLLS

Meir Ronnen

THIS WEEK'S suggestion for young mothers whose husbands are in the army (or on leave): take the children to the Israel Museum and let them loose in the new Youth Wing show "Land of Dolls."



Basket doll from Japan.

What was formerly the street of Jewish craft shops in the "Mellah" of the exhibition of Jewish life in Morocco has now cleverly been turned into a wonderland of doll houses, populated by delightful dolls from Europe, England and America, as well as some from the Far East. Some of the "mamma" dolls on show are superb, a sudden reminder of the lack of craftsmanship and character in most of today's dolls. Some of them, covered with paste or wax, are the like of which I have not seen since the distant days of my childhood. The French and German dolls are particularly well dressed, the former often displaying magnificent underwear. Most of the dolls, a few of which are nearly 100 years old, are seen against backgrounds of fully furnished doll bedrooms, living rooms and kitchens. Others, notably the Japanese and Hopi Indian dolls, peer out of windows that can be opened by a toy windmill.

The show is such a great success with the tots that I venture to suggest that the Museum should engage a kindergarten teacher to keep an eye on the kids while their parents enjoy the other exhibitions as well. On show at the museum, until the end of the year at least, is the fine International Triennale of Photography and Henry Moore's superb "Elephant Skull" etchings, as well as part of the permanent collection. The doll show will also be retained for several months.



Dolls from Germany and France made between the turn of the century and the early twenties, now on show in doll house settings at the Israel Museum's "Land of Dolls" exhibition, in which young visitors can participate as well as look.

GALLERY GUIDE

JERUSALEM

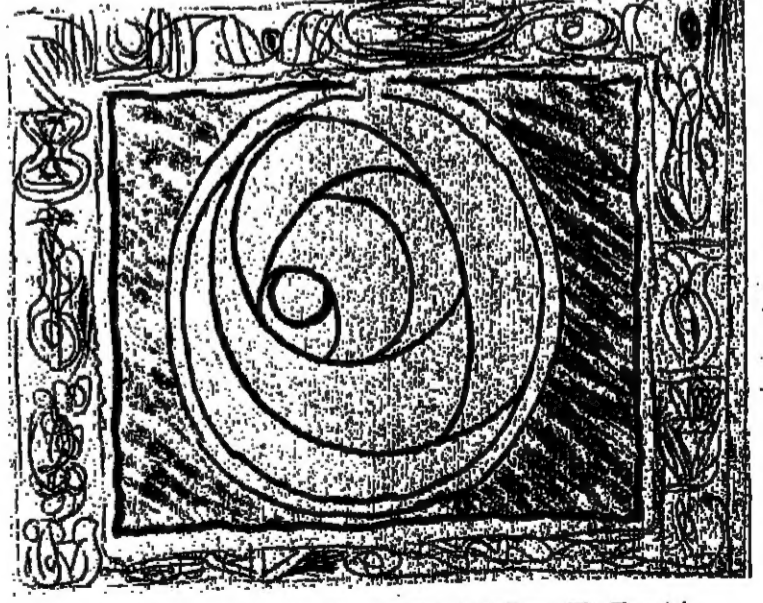
By Meir Ronnen

- HERNRY MOORE** - 22 fine etchings of the "Elephant Skull" series. Not to be missed. (Cohen Hall, Israel Museum).
- LAND OF DOLLS** - Dolls of the last 100 years from Europe, America and Japan in delightful settings - and dolls for young visitors to play with. (Weizmann Gallery, Israel Museum).
- HOMAGE** - A mixed bag of paintings & drawings each dedicated to someone or something. The best are several witty works by Tzvi Tshuva. Also on show are some miniatures by Jerusalem artists. But few of them really qualify for this category. (Jerusalem Artists' House, extended).
- FIRST INTERNATIONAL TRIENNALE** - of "Concerned" and historical photography and how visiting and local photographers see Jerusalem. The war journalism is superb, moving reporting. (Israel Museum).
- STELLA SAPER** - Hand spinning, painting and prints by recent immigrant from Australia (6 Bar Kochba, French Hill) 10 a.m.-3 p.m. Till Nov. 15.
- DEREK INTERDISK SHOW** - Prints and Paintings: Alchinsky, Agam, Altman, Aron, Corradini, Keshet, Heif, Man, Matig, Neurgillo, Soltanik, Sussman, Keren, Kuka, Ocranin, Kirya, Polak, Nina Zanger, Rich collection of Israeli "Native" (Debel Gallery, Ein Kerem). Sat.-Thurs., 10-11 p.m. Tel. 67785.
- SUMMER SHOW** - Mostly highly skilled graphics from all the best exhibitors this gallery has managed. Frida of Eisenstein to recent splintered Sonya Delaunay, today still working in Paris. (Kora Gallery, 8 Ben Maimon).
- CHILDREN'S PAINTING** - by 500 young New Yorkers (1007, 13A Bank Batlam).

TEL AVIV

By Gil Goldfine

- THE TEL AVIV MUSEUM** - NEW BUILDING (11 King Saul Blvd.). Permanent exhibition of Impressionist, Post Impressionist and Israeli painting and sculpture, the largest and most comprehensive collection of the century. **YACOV AGAM** - His work art of the highest order by world famous Israeli (extended). **78 POSTERS** - from the U.S. Cultural Centre, chronicle movements and styles from the late 50s to the present. Reproduced are works by Bechthold, Hasegawa, John Pollak, Stoll, Warhol, Motherwell, Dine, Vasaroly, Hofmann, Frankenthaler and other notable. Quite a lineup. Tel. 37101. Daily 10 p.m.-4 p.m.
- ISRAELI GRAPHICS TODAY** - Large survey exhibit comprising 11 artists within the framework of the 25th Anniversary year. (Hebrew Bilingual Pavilion, Tel Aviv). Tel. 257106. Daily 10 a.m. - 4 p.m.
- RUBIN IMEMBRANTS** - together with some local Surrealists form the bulk of the show. (Hebrew Bilingual Pavilion, Tel Aviv). Tel. 257106. Daily 10 a.m. - 4 p.m.
- GROUP SHOW** - including Stalinsky, Hofstetter and Fald (Debel Gallery, 45 Frishman St.).
- GALLERY REGULARS** - Limited showing of local painters including Fink and Bergner. (Gizet Gallery, 51 Frug St.).
- ISRAELI GRAPHICS TODAY** - Large survey exhibit comprising 11 artists within the framework of the 25th Anniversary year. (Hebrew Bilingual Pavilion, Tel Aviv). Tel. 257106. Daily 10 a.m. - 4 p.m.
- RUBIN IMEMBRANTS** - together with some local Surrealists form the bulk of the show. (Hebrew Bilingual Pavilion, Tel Aviv). Tel. 257106. Daily 10 a.m. - 4 p.m.
- GROUP SHOW** - of gallery artists. (Gallery Israel, 51 Israel St.). Tel. 23107.
- MODERN ART GALLERY** - shows a good range of Israeli art in a variety of styles. (Old Jaffa Gallery, 14 E. Masal Arlo, Old Jaffa). Tel. 23107.
- FANIA WERBIN** - Paintings (Yad Labanin, Potah Tikva).
- NAOMI SULTANIK** - Oil paintings and works on paper by talented Jerusalemite. (Yad Labanin, 100 Dizengoff St.). Tel. 233882.
- POP MASTERS** - The American fathers of the movement represented by paintings, serigraphs and lithographs. (Haleva Bialist, Old Jaffa).
- GALLERIA 7** - New gallery in North Tel Aviv features Israeli and international artists. (Galleria 7, 14 Riker Hametz).
- HERNFELD GALLERY** - Permanent exhibition of paintings and sculptures by Israeli and Ecole de Paris artists including Ashkenazi, Agam, Aron, Rybnik, Stalinsky, Minkulam and others. (Old Jaffa and the Hotel Plaza, Tel Aviv). Tel. 23107.
- ROSE GALLERY** - Summer show of Israeli Artists, Ancient Pottery & Coins. (Beit 1, Shtat Beit HaShalom, 94). Open daily 5.30 a.m.-1.30 p.m., 4.30-6.30 p.m. except Thurs. afternoons. Tel. 618824.
- GALLERY COLLECTION** - (Telma Gallery, 27 Gordon St.).
- KLATONKIN GROUP SHOW** - Including gallery regulars Bek, Hody, Gutman, Resum, Kikula, Frick and others. (Hadassah "K" Gallery, 53 Frug St.). Tel. 244025.
- REGGIE WESTON** - Permanent exhibition of last paintings not previously exhibited. (Western Gallery, 269 Hayarkon). 10-11 p.m.
- BRIS-COHEN GALLERY** - based in New York City, is one of the largest holders of original graphic works by Picasso, Matisse and other 20th century masters. Viewing is by appointment only (757700). (Kotek-Cohen Gallery, Bayron).



Alchinsky: "Man in the Moon" (Debel Gallery, Ein Kerem).

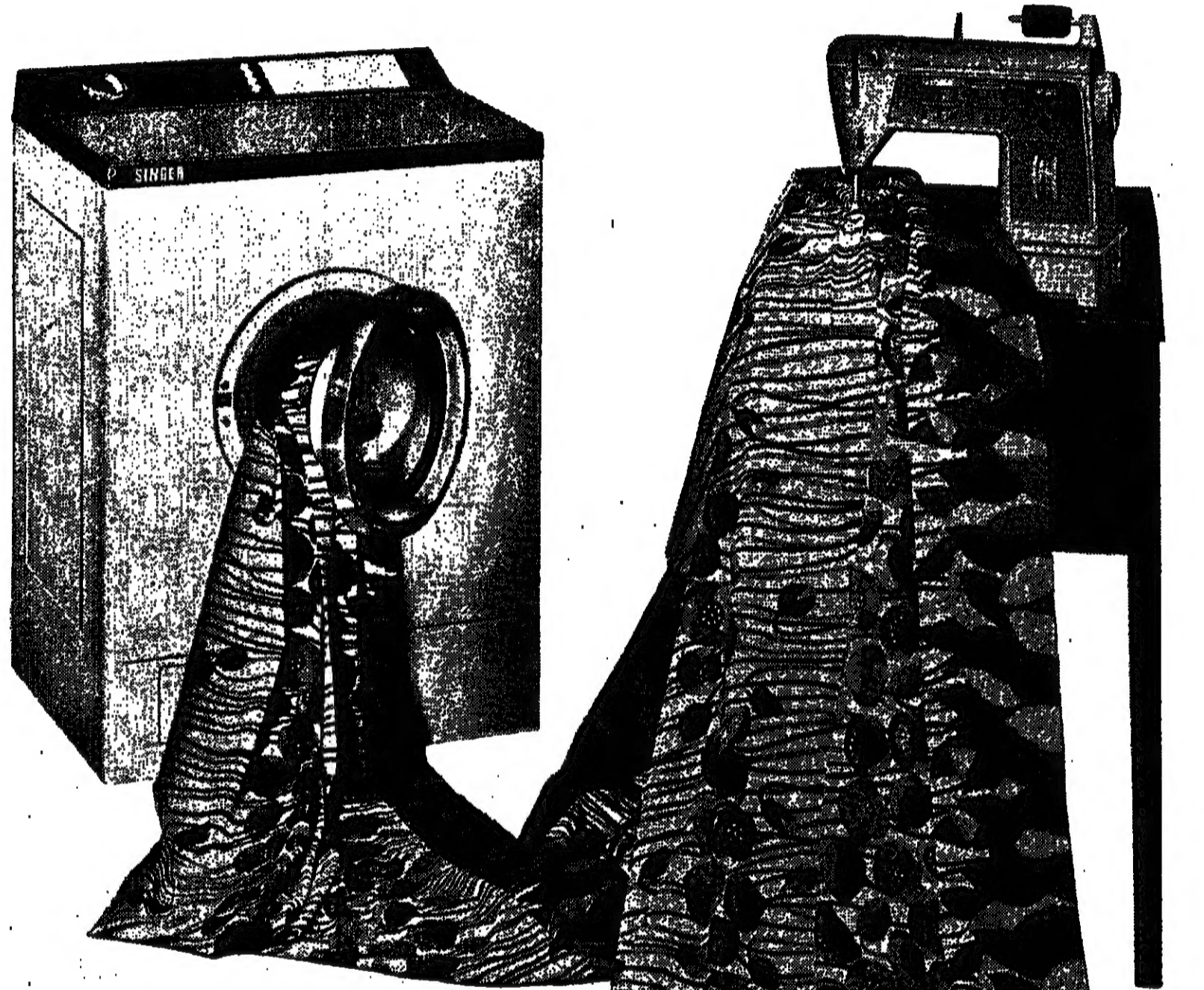
The Jewish Agency for Israel Department of Immigration and Absorption present **AN EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS BY NEW IMMIGRANTS** November 10-17 Bergman Gallery 97 Ben Yehuda, Tel Aviv. Hours: 10:00 a.m.-1:00 p.m., 5:00-9:00 p.m. Under the sponsorship of Arie Dulzin, Acting Chairman, Jewish Agency Opening Saturday, November 10 at 6:00 p.m. All proceeds will be donated to the Israel Defence Forces.

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WHAT'S NEW FOR TOMORROW IS AT SINGER TODAY!

THE PALESTINE POST

INCORPORATING

The Palestine Bulletin

Vol. VIII No. 2291.

JERUSALEM, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1932.

(Kislev 2 — Shaban 2.)

Price: 10 Mills.

SECOND BRITISH NOTE

Weighty Cabinet Meeting

London, Wednesday. — Replying to Mr. Lansbury, in the House of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain briefly announced that the British note in reply to the American debt note of November 23 is now completed and will be transmitted immediately to Washington and published within a few days.

He added that there was no reason for the newspaper report that gold was being shipped to America in connection with British debts.

The British note is designed to convince the United States Government that unless the December payment is suspended pending a full review of the war debts position, the consequences to international trade must be so harmful as to outweigh, from America's own viewpoint, the benefit to the United States budget from the receipt of the L.30,000,000 which Great Britain has to pay at the present rates.

GOLD SHIPMENT TO AMERICA

Another Nation's Money
London, Wednesday. — It is authoritatively stated that a shipment of gold from Great Britain to the United States today on the liners "Majestic" and "Palmer" is not connected with war debts but is a gold payment from another country which is being sent from Great Britain as an exchange transaction and amounts to L. 2,000,000, which was held by Great Britain on a foreign account.

The method of payment of the debt instalment is not considered an immediate issue.

out discussion, and Mr. Neville Chamberlain and Sir John Simon on the other as declaring that the prime consideration is the Lausanne Pact, and the French representation must be considered even to the point of default.

Mr. Montagu Norman also called at the Treasury yesterday and according to city circles, advised that default would be disastrous to British credit.

Parliamentary opinion strongly favours payment.

Reuter/P.T.A.

The Premier and his principal Ministers were in close contact most of Tuesday (adds the British Official Wireless) and practically all members of the Cabinet are to meet for further consideration of the question of the American War Debt.

Although it is expected that the note will be confined to setting out the reasons for the proposal briefly made in the original British communication — that the inter-Governmental debts should be re-examined and that the payment due on December 15 should meanwhile be suspended — it is necessary that these reasons should be stated in some detail and supported by facts of incontrovertible accuracy.

Method of Payment

According to the London examination of the situation now being undertaken by the Cabinet is to be...

December 1, 1932

THE JERUSALEM POST

48 PAGES (including 36 Pages Jerusalem)

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Price: IL.30

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1932 • KISLEV 20, 5738 • SHAWAL 26, 1932 • VOL. VIII, No. 1868

Copenhagen L-bomb hurts Palestinian

Dublin may call election over I.R.A.

COPENHAGEN. — A letter bomb exploded in an apartment in Copenhagen Saturday, wounding a Palestinian. The explosion occurred in the apartment of a Palestinian who was staying in a hotel. The bomb was found to contain a quantity of dynamite.

DUBLIN. — The Government is expected to announce today that it will call a general election over the I.R.A. issue. The Government is expected to announce that it will call a general election over the I.R.A. issue.

SILENCE AT LOD

Jerusalem Post Report
One of the few scenes which broke the usual quiet at Lod Airport last night was the silence of the airfield. The airfield was completely silent last night.

Jerusalem Post Report
The day, security officials took advantage of the heavy desert to carry out practice drills. The day, security officials took advantage of the heavy desert to carry out practice drills.

The Palestine Post: Announcement

Today's issue of this newspaper is an attempted forward step in English journalism in Palestine.

The generosity of a number of public-spirited men and women resident here or in England has made it financially practicable to remodel the paper and to adopt a policy of improvement, enlargement and expansion. Our hope is that it will soon be in a position to satisfy more adequately the ever-increasing English-reading public of this country and the neighbouring territories.

The Palestine Post (with which is incorporated The Palestine Bulletin) has been entrusted to a new management. The sole object of the new management is to publish a daily paper responding to the needs and tastes of British residents, other Europeans and Palestinians. Their interests varied in various degrees by the Arabic and Hebrew Press, the Palestinians, too, may find in this journal certain acceptable features obscured by the specific character of the newspapers in the other languages of the country.

Progress in the development of a newspaper must be gradual, and within English journalism it must be still more gradual. The new management is prepared to do its utmost to increase the circulation of the paper. It will do its utmost to increase the circulation of the paper. It will do its utmost to increase the circulation of the paper.

BRITISH OFFICIALS IN EGYPT

London Tuesday. (Via Cairo). — Questions regarding the filling up of posts in Egypt, vacated by British officials, by other nationals, put by Sir Wardlaw Miles in the House of Commons, evoked a reply from Sir John Simon that there was not the least reason to suppose that any such vacancies were filled by citizens of any other nation than Egyptians.

Mr. Morgan Jones asked whether the appointment of these officials was within the competence of the Egyptian Government.

Sir John Simon asked for notice of this question, saying that he thought he knew the answer, but it would be better not to make a mistake.

Reuter/P.T.A.

PERSIA CANCELS OIL CONCESSION

Tehran, Tuesday. (Via Cairo). — The Government has officially notified the Anglo-Persian Oil Company that it has cancelled the concession for the oil fields in Persia.

December 1, 1932

Air connection to world cut for second day

TALKS WITH STRIKERS TOILET

Jerusalem Post Report
Israel was without a civil aviation line to the outside world for the second day today. Disruption of the air service between Jerusalem and London was caused by the strike of the British Airways pilots. The air service between Jerusalem and London was caused by the strike of the British Airways pilots.

60 ft. air

Jerusalem Post Report
The Transport Ministry spokesman said last night that the Government had rejected a proposal for a special monthly aviation licence for those who wish to fly to Jerusalem. The Transport Ministry spokesman said last night that the Government had rejected a proposal for a special monthly aviation licence for those who wish to fly to Jerusalem.

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Syria reopens Jordan border

BEIRUT (AP). — Syria decided yesterday to reopen its border with Jordan. The Syrian Government announced that it would reopen its border with Jordan. The Syrian Government announced that it would reopen its border with Jordan.

Rogers stays on

WASHINGTON. — President Roosevelt has decided to keep Rogers in his post as Secretary of State. The President has decided to keep Rogers in his post as Secretary of State. The President has decided to keep Rogers in his post as Secretary of State.

Cairo suffers setback at U.N. Assembly

Post Arab Affairs Reporter
Cairo suffers a setback at the U.N. Assembly. The Arab delegation has failed to secure a majority on the issue of the Palestine question. The Arab delegation has failed to secure a majority on the issue of the Palestine question.

21 strikers fined for

Jerusalem Post Report
Twenty-one strikers have been fined for their participation in the strike. The court has fined the strikers for their participation in the strike. The court has fined the strikers for their participation in the strike.